

(g) The Secretary may reassume the construction portion of an AFA if there is a finding of:

(1) A significant failure to substantially carry out the terms of the AFA without good cause; or

(2) Imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, to a natural resource, or that adversely affects public health and safety as provided in subpart M of this part.

**§ 1000.250 How are property and funding returned if there is a reassumption for substantial failure to carry out an AFA?**

If there is a reassumption for substantial failure to carry out an AFA, property and funding will be returned as provided in subparts M and N of this part.

**§ 1000.251 What happens when a Tribe/Consortium is suspended for substantial failure to carry out the terms of an AFA without good cause and does not correct the failure during the suspension?**

(a) Except when the Secretary makes a finding of imminent jeopardy to a physical trust asset, a natural resource, or public health and safety as provided in subpart M of these regulations a finding of substantial failure to carry out the terms of the AFA without good cause must be processed under the suspension of work provision of § 1000.244.

(b) If the substantial failure to carry out the terms of the AFA without good cause is not corrected or resolved during the suspension of work, the Secretary may initiate a reassumption at the end of the 30-day suspension of work if an extension has not been negotiated. Any unresolved dispute will be processed in accordance with the Contract Disputes Act of 1978, 41 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*

**§ 1000.252 Do all provisions of other subparts apply to construction portions of AFAs?**

Yes, all provisions of other subparts apply to construction portions of AFAs unless those provisions are inconsistent with this subpart.

**§ 1000.253 When a Tribe withdraws from a Consortium, is the Secretary required to award to the withdrawing Tribe a portion of funds associated with a construction project if the withdrawing Tribe so requests?**

Under § 1000.35 of this part, a Tribe may withdraw from a Consortium and request its portion of a construction project's funds. The Secretary may decide not to award these funds if the award will affect the Consortium's ability to complete a non-severable phase of the project within available funding. An example of a non-severable phase of a project would be the construction of a single building serving all members of the Consortium. An example of a severable phase of a project would be the funding for a road in one village where the Consortium would be able to complete the roads in the other villages that were part of the project approved initially in the AFA. The Secretary's decision under this section may be appealed under subpart R of this part.

**§ 1000.254 May a Tribe/Consortium re-allocate funds from a construction program to a non-construction program?**

No, a Tribe/Consortium may not re-allocate funds from a construction program to a non-construction program unless otherwise provided under the relevant appropriation acts.

**§ 1000.255 May a Tribe/Consortium re-allocate funds among construction programs?**

Yes, a Tribe/Consortium may reallocate funds among construction programs if permitted by appropriation law or if approved in advance by the Secretary.

**§ 1000.256 Must the Secretary retain project funds to ensure proper health and safety standards in construction projects?**

Yes, the Secretary must retain project funds to ensure proper health and safety standards in construction projects. Examples of purposes for which bureaus may retain funds include:

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(a) Determining or approving appropriate construction standards to be used in AFAs;

(b) Verifying that there is an adequate Tribal inspection system utilizing licensed professionals;

(c) Providing for sufficient monitoring of design and construction by the Secretary; and

(d) Requiring corrective action during performance when appropriate.

### Subpart L—Federal Tort Claims

#### § 1000.270 What does this subpart cover?

This subpart explains the applicability of the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA). This section covers:

(a) Coverage of claims arising out of the performance of functions under Self-Governance AFA's; and

(b) Procedures for filing claims under FTCA.

#### § 1000.271 What other statutes and regulations apply to FTCA coverage?

A number of other statutes and regulations apply to FTCA coverage, including the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 1346(b), 2401, 2671-2680) and related Department of Justice regulations in 28 CFR part 14.

#### § 1000.272 Do Tribes/Consortia need to be aware of areas which FTCA does not cover?

Yes, there are claims against Self-Governance Tribes/Consortia which are not covered by FTCA, claims which may not be pursued under FTCA, and remedies that are excluded by FTCA. The following general guidance is not intended as a definitive description of coverage, which is subject to review by the Department of Justice and the courts on a case-by-case basis.

(a) What claims are expressly barred by FTCA and therefore may not be made against the United States, a Tribe or Consortium? Any claim under 28 U.S.C. 2680, including claims arising out of assault, battery, false imprisonment, false arrest, malicious prosecution, abuse of process, libel, slander, misrepresentation, deceit, or interference with contract rights, unless otherwise authorized by 28 U.S.C. 2680(h).

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(b) What claims may not be pursued under FTCA?

(1) Claims against subcontractors arising out of the performance of subcontracts with a Self-Governance Tribe/Consortium;

(2) Claims for on-the-job injuries which are covered by workmen's compensation;

(3) Claims for breach of contract rather than tort claims; or

(4) Claims resulting from activities performed by an employee which are outside the scope of employment.

(c) What remedies are expressly excluded by FTCA and therefore are barred?

(1) Punitive damages, unless otherwise authorized by 28 U.S.C. 2674; and

(2) Other remedies not permitted under applicable state law.

#### § 1000.273 Is there a deadline for filing FTCA claims?

Yes, claims shall be filed within 2 years of the date of accrual. (28 U.S.C. 2401).

#### § 1000.274 How long does the Federal government have to process a FTCA claim after the claim is received by the Federal agency, before a lawsuit may be filed?

The Federal government has 6 months to process a FTCA claim after the claim is received by the Federal agency, before a lawsuit may be filed.

#### § 1000.275 Is it necessary for a self-governance AFA to include any clauses about FTCA coverage?

No, clauses about FTCA coverage are optional. At the request of Tribes/Consortia, self-governance AFA's shall include the following clause to clarify the scope of FTCA coverage:

For purposes of Federal Tort Claims Act coverage, the Tribe/Consortium and its employees (including individuals performing personal services contracts with the tribe/consortium) are deemed to be employees of the Federal government while performing work under this AFA. This status is not changed by the source of the funds used by the Tribe/Consortium to pay the employee's salary and benefits unless the employee receives additional compensation for performing covered services from anyone other than the Tribe/Consortium.